DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 061 689 EC 041 865

TITLE	Bibliotherapy: An Annotated Bibliography Dealing with Physical and Self-Image Handicaps.
INSTITUTION	Nassau County Board of Cooperative Educational Services, Jericho, N.Y.
PUB DATE	[71]
NOTE	26p.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies; Bibliographies; Bibliotherapy; *Childrens Books; *Emotional Adjustment; *Exceptional Child Education; *Handicapped Children; Self Concept

ABSTRACT

The annotated bibliography lists fiction and nonfiction (bibliographies and autobiographies) books dealing with various handicaps or with physical problems such as overweight and extremes of stature. A code identifies books concerning the following handicaps: deaf, deaf blind, blind, limited vision, orthopedic handicap, chronic disease, and self-image handicap. Also indicated is whether the book is intended for primary, intermediate, junior high, or senior high students. The purpose of the bibliography is to provide a source list of books which can help handicapped children improve their self image and help nonhandicapped children better accept their handicapped peers. (KW)

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Bib lio ther apy

an annotated bibliography

dealing with physical and self-image handicaps

EC 041 865

prepared by
Teachers of the Visually Handicapped
Nassau Board of Cooperative Educational Services
Jericho, New York 11753

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Bibliotherapy

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The accompanying annotated bibliography lists fiction and nonfiction books dealing with physical handicaps, or with problems such as overweight, extremes of stature, etc. These can become handicaps of an emotional nature, to the extent that they are allowed to devalue the individual's self-image. Our purpose in presenting the bibliography is to provide a source list of books that can, by means of bibliotherapy, develop understanding in this specific area. As used here, bibliotherapy is defined simply as a process of dynamic interaction between the personality of the reader and literature.

In general, the goals to be sought are improved self-image for youngsters with physical or self-image handicaps and greater acceptance of those with physical handicaps by their nonhandicapped peers. The nondisabled child who has learned to "know" a disabled child-character in a book, and has recognized in him similar dreams and fears, will perhaps be better prepared to accept a real-life counterpart on some common ground. The youngster who has become discouraged and frustrated by disproportionate concern with some aspect of his physical being or capability may, through reading about others, learn to persevere in efforts to improve that which can be improved, while at the same time gain the perspective needed to accept a limitation as only a fractional part of the full range of human attributes he possesses.

It is our hope that we can erase pity as an emotional response to those with physical disabilities. Whether directed toward others or toward ourselves, pity is a devaluating and debilitating emotion. The concepts to be fostered are those that emphasize human values that are of deeper significance in interpersonal relationships than physical attributes. We hope that the ideas presented in the outline below will help to establish a climate in which self-esteem can develop; a climate in which similarities and differences are an accepted fact of our common humanity.

GOALS

I. Reassess Values

The "ideal" physique is a variable, man-made concept that most people feel they do not possess.

Physical attributes are only a fractional part of the whole range of human characteristics.

Friendship, service, social skills, and concern for others build and strengthen human relationships without reference to physical attributes.

Regardless of physique, we can develop and share with others many pleasures, including an enjoyment of people, nature, the arts, special skills and talents, and intellectual attainment.

II. Provide Models

Setbacks and frustrations are a common part of all human endeavor.

A physical disability is only one of many sources of difficulty. Emotional and social disabilities, for example, can be just as troublesome.

We can learn from the example of people who have overcome obstacles. Among the common factors in their success are making use of strengths, avoiding the pitfalls of overprotection, pity or self-pity, and applying ingenuity, perseverance and courage in solving problems.

III. Emphasize Likeness; Accept Difference

People with disabilities are like the nondisabled in more ways than they are different.

We all share the problems of growing up, making friends, building families and careers, seeking a life-style that is satisfying.

The range of abilities in people is wide. Every person does some things better than he does others, and nobody excels at everything.

For all people acquiring skills demands perseverance; not every endeavor meets with success.

Different ways of doing and thinking contribute to progress, add welcome variety to our lives, and expand horizons for all. The uniqueness of the individual is to be valued.

IV. Identify the Emotional Burden

The person with a physical or self-image disability will become truly handicapped if he carries an emotional burden of self-pity, withdrawal, dependence, and denial of reality. Identifying these negative factors in fictional characters may foster self-understanding.

TEACHERS OF THE VISUALLY HANDICAPPED
BOCES, Nassau County
Zita Auerbach
Caryl Chorlian
Ilse Feldheim
Edra Sachs

BIBLIOGRAPHY

KEY TO LETTER SYMBOLS PRECEDING EACH ENTRY

D	Deaf	P	Primary Grades
D-B	Deaf and Blind	I	Intermediate Grades
B	Blind	J	Junior High
LV	Limited Vision	S	Senior High
O	Orthopedic Handicap	F	Fiction
CD	Chronic Disease	Bio	Biography or Autobiography
SI	Self-Image Handicap		Hyphenated letters, as J-S, indicates both grade levels

O, J
F — Alden, Raymond M. Christmas Tree Forest. Bobbs, 1958.

O, I
F — Andersen, Ethel. High Apple on a Tree. Funk, 1957.

O, I
F — Angelo, Valenti. Hill of Little Miracles. Viking, 1942.

O, I
F — Armer, Alberta. Screwball. World, 1963.
Polio left Mike's arm and leg somewhat weakened and awkward. Recounted in a colloquial, first-person style, the story tells how Mike builds a soap box racer and rides to success.

O, S
Bio — Ayrault, Evelyn. Take One Step. Doubleday, 1963.

O, S
Bio — Baker, Louise. Out on a Limb. McGraw, 1946.
In this lively autobiography, the author has more fun on one limb than most people have on two!

O, S
F — Barber, Elsie O. The Trembling Years. Macmillan, 1949.
Kathy is just seventeen, popular, attractive and very active when she is suddenly stricken with polio. Trembling steps take her back to independence and to love.

B, J-S
Bio — Barry, Henry M. I'll Be Seeing You. Knopf, 1952.
Personal story of sudden blindness and the young man's adjustment to it.

B, I
F — Bawden, Nina. The Witch's Daughter. Lippincott, 1966.
Perdita, a witch's daughter, lives on an island near Scotland. When blind Jamey Hoggard and his brother Tim come to the island, they become Perdita's friends. Together, the three become involved with mysterious jewels, get stranded in a cave, and have other adventures.

LV, I
F
Beim, Jerrold. Across the Bridge. Harcourt, 1951.
Shy, ten-year-old Jeff's tribulations as he tries to readjust himself to being poor in a factory town. Friendship with Polish neighborhood children helps him find his place at school and with friends, even though glasses prevent his playing rough games.

SI, P
F
_____. Smallest Boy in the Class. Morrow, 1949.
Tiny makes the biggest noise, draws the biggest pictures and tells the tallest stories until he discovers something nice about himself.

O, J
F
Beim, Lorraine. Sunshine and Shadow. Harcourt, 1952.

O, J-S
F
_____. Triumph Clear. Harcourt, 1946.
A teen-age girl, planning a career as an actress, contracts polio. The story deals with her experiences at the Warm Springs treatment center and her eventual readjustment to life.

B, S
Bio
Bjarnhof, Karl. The Good Light. Knopf, 1959.
A nearly sightless hero tells of what it is like to live among blind persons.

B, J-S
F
_____. The Stars Grow Pale. Knopf, 1958.
A small boy lives with great sensitivity as he grasps each beauty before his sight fades and he adjusts to a life of darkness.

CD, S
Bio
Bourke-White, Margaret. Portrait of Myself. Simon & Schuster, 1963.
The famous photographer writes of her life and her courageous battle against Parkinson's disease.

SI, J
F
Bradbury, Bianca. To a Different Tune. Washburn, 1968.

O, S
Bio
Brickhill, Paul. Reach for the Sky. Norton, 1954.
The story of an aviator who lost both legs in an air crash in 1931 and who fought his way back to become one of the great heroes of World War II. Often funny adventures of a born leader.

D-B, S
Bio
Brooks, Van Wyck. Helen Keller: Sketch for a Portrait. Dutton, 1956.
The author, a personal friend of Miss Keller for many years, approaches her life as a critic approaches a work of art.

O, S
Bio
Brown, Christy. My Left Foot. Simon & Schuster, 1955.
A young man looks back at his struggle to grow up as a whole person with a useful life, despite being able to move only his left foot.

D-B, I-J Brown, Marion and Ruth Crone. The Silent Storm. Abingdon, 1963.
Bio A fictional biography that dramatically traces the life of Anne Sullivan.

CD, S Burgess, Perry. Who Walk Alone. Holt, 1940.
Bio A soldier who served in the Spanish-American War in the Philippines contracts leprosy and goes to a leper colony, where his humor contributes to the happiness of the community. It is a true story of gallantry, suffering, triumph, and victory of the spirit.

B, J-S Burnett, Constance B. Let the Best Boat Win: The Story of
Bio America's Greatest Yacht Designer. Houghton, 1957.
Four of his children became blind in early childhood, but all four made rich, full lives for themselves in a period when blindness was generally considered an overwhelming handicap. (Biography of Nathaniel Greene Herreshoff.)

O, I Burnett, Frances H. Secret Garden. Lippincott, 1962.
F Story of a willfull little girl invalid and how she finds friends, health and happiness when she comes to live in a great house on the Yorkshire Moors.

B, J Butler, Beverly. Light a Single Candle. Dodd, 1962.
Bio The story of a girl's adjustment to blindness, learning to control a seeing-eye dog, and learning to live with the attitudes of others.

B, J _____. The Silver Key. Dodd, 1961.
F The discovery of "a silver key" frees the heroine from her own isolation and self-pity. Her farm is protection for a runaway slave.

O, J Campanella, Roy. It's Good to Be Alive. Little, Brown, 1959.
Bio This autobiography begins with the tragic accident in January 1958 which left Campanella a helpless quadriplegic. It tells of the determination to lick his paralysis, his will not only to live, but to live an exciting and active life, and his resolve to help others similarly affected.

B, I Canty, Mary. Green Gate. McKay, 1965.
F

O, J Carlson, Ester E. The Long Way Around. Holt, 1955.
F

B, J Carver, Sonora (as told to Elizabeth Land). A Girl and Five Brave
Bio Horses. Doubleday, 1961.
In 1923 Sonora Carver first saw a performance of Dr. Carver's famous diving horses. In a few months, she herself had learned to ride these horses off a high tower, to land safely in a small tank below. In 1931, an accident resulted in her becoming totally blind. Later she decided to ride again, and she did so well that her audience never realized she was blind.

B, P-I
F
Caudill, Rebecca. Certain Small Shepherd. Holt, 1965.
A little mountain boy who could not speak is the center of this touching story. A blizzard, a cancelled Christmas play, and the reenactment of the Nativity in the family's own barn with an attendant miracle, are the components.

B, S
Bio
Caulfield, Genevieve. Kingdom Within. Harper, 1960.
An autobiography of a most remarkable woman who was born in 1888 and has been blind since infancy. Determination took her to Japan to become a teacher of the blind. She established another school in Thailand where she remained during the Japanese Occupation.

B, J
Bio
Chevigny, Hector. My Eyes Have a Cold Nose. Yale University Press, 1946.
The author tells of his blindness, its sudden onset, and how he has gone on with his profession as a radio writer. He describes the blind man's inner and outer world, the encounters with travel, restaurants and people.

B, I
Bio
Chipperfield, Joe E. A Dog to Trust. McKay, 1963.
The story of an artist, blinded accidentally, and his seeing-eye dog. The dog later loses his sight while the artist regains his.

O, J
F
Christopher, Mathew. Sink It Rusty. Little, Brown, 1963.
Rusty, a polio victim, wanted to join a basketball team, but his leg gave him trouble. This is the story of how he finally overcame his handicap and became a good basketball player.

B, J
F
Clewes, Dorothy. Guide Dog. Coward, 1965.
Faced with sudden blindness due to an accident indirectly caused by a dog, teen-age Roley Rolandson is persuaded to get a guide dog. Roley hates Mick, the faithful golden Labrador, who tries so hard to win his respect and affection. In time, Roley learns to live with his problem.

B, J
Bio
Clifton, Bernice. None So Blind. Rand McNally, 1962.
The author, at one time a successful decorator, recounts the story of how she was blinded permanently by a fall and had to adjust to blindness, overcome her emotional resistance to this disaster, and learn to use a seeing-eye dog.

SI, S
Bio
Cloete, Stuart. The Mask. Houghton, 1957.
Story of Kaffir-Boer violence in 1854. An accident (facial injury) and its aftermath is vividly told, and the episodes are both melodramatic and of historical interest.

CD, I
F
Corbin, William. Golden Mare. Coward, 1955.

B, J
Bio
Dahl, Borghild. Finding My Way. Dutton.
Newly blind, Borghild Dahl attended a party wearing one white shoe and one black shoe, but subsequently found ways to cope with the day-to-day problems of living in a sightless world.

B, I
Bio
Davidson, Mickie. Helen Keller's Teacher. Scholastic, 1965.
The true, moving story of Helen's great teacher, Anne Sullivan.

O, J
F
De Angeli, Marguerite. The Door in the Wall. Doubleday, 1949.
Set in thirteenth-century England, this book tells the dramatic story of Robin, crippled son of a great lord, who overcomes his disabilities by craftsmanship, and eventually wins knighthood by a courageous act.

SI, J
F
Decker, Duane. Hit and Run. Morrow, 1949.

B, I-J
Bio
De Gering, E. Seeing Fingers. McKay, 1962.
The story of Louis Braille, a nineteenth-century Frenchman blind since childhood, who developed the Braille system and perfected methods as a teacher of the blind. Well researched.

D-B, I
F
De Jong, Meindert. Journey from Peppermint Street. Harper, 1968.

O, S
Bio
Douglas, William. Of Men and Mountains. Harper, 1959.

O, J
F
Duncan, Lois. Ransom. Doubleday, 1966.
Five teen-agers, kidnapped from a school bus, attempt to work together to escape from their captors. Their common danger brings out the best and worst in each. Because of varied personalities and background of the five, each reacts to the situation in a different way. The hero of this book is a boy with a physical disability of his arm and shoulder.

O, J
F
Elkins, Evelyn. Chuck. Lippincott, 1953.
The story of a boy growing up in the Florida pinelands. He has a battle to wage with polio. He wins it through the courage he derives from love of wild creatures and solves the problem of his career by choosing one that will repay his debt to his animal friends.

LV, P
F
Ericson, Mary K. About Glasses for Gladys. Melmont, 1962.

B, D, O
F
Essex, Rosamund. Into the Forest. Coward, 1963.
Five children, one blind, one deaf and one crippled, face the future with courage when a great disaster brings them together. Knowing only that a world with people in it must exist somewhere on the other side of the forest, they set out to find it.

O, I
F
Faber, Nancy, W. Cathy at the Crossroads. Lippincott, 1962.
Ten-year-old Cathy's new stepmother, who Cathy resented, had a secret. Whenever the phone in the private study rang, the stepmother would dash out on an unexplained errand. One night Cathy followed her and learned the deeply moving reason for the strange behavior. This knowledge brought Cathy up against the biggest decision of her life.

D, I
F
Farley, Carol. Mystery of the Fog Man. Watts, 1966.

SI, J
F
Felsen, Henry. Bertie Comes Through. Dutton, 1947.
Overweight Bertie Poddle, built more for sportsmanship than sports, overcomes the stigma of the second team to become the hero of Heeble High, and to win the applause of his classmates.

SI, J
F
_____. Bertie Takes Care. Dutton, 1948.
Rejected as a counselor at a summer camp because he was slow, fat, and not a picture of an athlete, fifteen-year-old Bertie Poddle organized a highly successful camp of his own for a miscellaneous group of the town's poorer children.

D, S
F
Field, Rachel. And Now Tomorrow. Macmillan, 1942.
The heroine is faced with deafness on the eve of marriage to a young man. A deep understanding of life and personal relationships emerges from her suffering.

SI, J
Bio
_____. Hepatica Hawks. Macmillan, 1932.
Among the famous "freaks" of Pollock's show of the 1890s was Hepatica Hawks, daughter of the giant Hallelujah Hawks. At fifteen she measured six feet, four inches, and the normal good times of others of her age which she longed for were denied to her, and so her triumph as a singer was all the more rewarding.

O, J
F
Forbes, Esther. Johnny Tremaine. Houghton, 1943.
Johnny, a promising silversmith's apprentice until an accident cripples his right hand, overcomes this and plays a man's part in the American Revolution.

B, J
Bio
Frank, Morris. First Lady of the Seeing Eye. Holt, 1957.
The story of Buddy, a German shepherd, the first "seeing-eye" dog owned by the author, his trip to Switzerland where he first met Buddy, and the founding of the training center for seeing-eye dogs.

B, S
Bio
Freund, Elizabeth D. Crusader for Light: Julius R. Friedlander. Dorrance, 1959.
A biography of the founder of the Overbrook School for the Blind.

SI, I
F
Friedman, Frieda. Dot for Short. Morrow, 1947.
Dot is one of the Flemings who live in an apartment under the elevated trains in New York. Their courage and practical democracy help to solve many problems. Dot is the smallest in her class and thinks herself less attractive than her two older sisters.

O, I
D
Friermood, Elisabeth H. The Luck of Daphne Tolliver. Doubleday, 1961.
The Tollivers inherit Butternut Hill, a farm in Indiana. The story is set during World War I. Daphne finds herself busy as she encourages neighbors to fix up their ramshackle homes and helps her father build up his junk business.

O, J
F
Friis-Baastad, Babbis. Kristy's Courage. Harcourt, 1965.
Scarred in an automobile accident and treated thoughtlessly in a new school, Kristy seeks help at the hospital and emerges as a plucky little girl.

SI, I-J
F
Gates, Doris. Sensible Kate. Viking, 1943.
Kate is sensible rather than pretty and cute, but eventually she finds out being sensible is more important than anything else.

D-B, J
Bio
Gibson, William. The Miracle Worker. Knopf, 1957.
A powerful drama that portrays Anne Sullivan Macy as she worked miracles to bring deaf-blind Helen Keller back to the world of the living.

O, J
Bio
Gould, Jean. A Good Fight. Dodd, 1960.
F. D. R.'s life as a polio victim, his courageous battle for rehabilitation, and the effect of the "Great Fight" on his character. The story opens with the circumstances preceding the attack; in the description of the convalescence, flashbacks cover his earlier life.

D-B, P-I
Bio
Graff, Stewart and Polly Graff. Helen Keller: Toward the Light. Garrard, 1965.
A poignant story of the life of Helen Keller, who learned to read, write and speak in spite of her tremendous handicaps.

B, S
Bio
Griffin, John Howard. Out of Darkness. International News Service.
Ten years after becoming blind, the author, a well-known novelist, suddenly regains his sight, seeing his wife and children for the first time. In a series of news articles, he presents the full story of his blindness and his return to the world of the seeing.

B, J
F
Griffiths, Helen. The Wild Horse of Santander. Doubleday, 1960.

B, J
Bio
Grossman, Adrienne. Trails of His Own. Mackay, 1961.
The story of John Muir and his fight to save our national parks.

O, J F — Hamilton, Marguerite. Red Shoes for Nancy. Lippincott, 1955.

CD, S Bio — Harrod, Kathryn E. Man of Courage. Messner, 1959.
A biography of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, telling of his fight against tuberculosis.

B, J Bio — Hartwell, Dickson, J. Dogs Against Darkness. Dodd, 1960.
The story of the training of the "seeing-eye" dogs who guide blind people. It is also an account of the persons who founded the organization in Morristown, New Jersey, as well as the "Fortunate Fields" in Switzerland.

D-B, I-J F — Henry, Marguerite. King of the Wind. Rand McNally, 1948.
The story of Godolphin's Arabian horse,"Father of the Turf," an ancestor of Man O' War.

D, I-J Bio — Herman, William. Hearts Courageous: 12 Who Achieved. Dutton, 1949.
In a clear and straightforward style, the writer presents a dozen famous people who, though greatly handicapped, chose accomplishment rather than self-pity.

D-B, J Bio — Hickok, Lorena A. The Touch of Magic: The Story of Helen Keller's Anne Sullivan Macy. Dodd, 1961.
How Anne Sullivan Macy brought order to Helen's life and helped her learn through the sense of touch.

D-B, I Bio — Hunter, Edith F. Child of the Silent Night. Houghton, 1963.
The story of Laura Bridgman, who was the first deaf-blind child to be successfully educated and whose accomplishments pioneered the way for the education of Helen Keller.

B, I F — Jewett, Eleanore M. Mystery of Boulder Point. Viking, 1949.
A story alive with the salty atmosphere of the New England coast. Two girls, one of them blind, helped by a fisherboy and a loyal dog, solve the mysteries of Boulder Point and its gold-carrying ghost ship.

B, J F — Johnson, Annabel and Edgar Johnson. The Black Symbol. Harper, 1959.
Running away from his uncle to search for his father in mining camps, Barney Morgan is picked up by a Dr. Cathcart and offered a job in his traveling medicine show. He meets mystery and misfortune in the persons of a blind strongman, a cruel "doctor" and other members of the show.

SI, J F — Jackson, C. Paul. Shorty Makes First Team. Follett, 1950.
The junior high basketball team admits a member in spite of his size and helps him to become more tolerant and cooperative.

D-B, J
Bio
Keller, Helen Adams. Teacher: Anne Sullivan Macy. Doubleday, 1955.
When Helen Keller, blind and deaf, was six years old, Anne Sullivan, an Irish immigrant girl, came to be her teacher-companion. This book tells of their early years together as teacher and pupil, Helen's years at Radcliffe, Anne's marriage to John Macy, and their work together for the blind.

D-B, J
Bio
_____. The Story of My Life. Doubleday, 1954.
How Helen Keller, the little blind and deaf girl, learned to read and speak, made many friends, and afterwards went to college.

B, S
Kendrick, Baynard. Lights Out. Morrow, 1945.
A young American soldier blinded in Italy tells of his adventures, of his fight to live a happy, normal life, and of his learning to trust people for their deeds, not their color.

O, J-S
Bio
Killilea, M. Karen. Prentice-Hall, 1952.
The story of a victorious battle against cerebral palsy as Marie and John proved twenty famous doctors were so wrong about Karen, whom they taught to talk, walk and write.

O, J-S
Bio
_____. With Love from Karen. Prentice-Hall, 1963.
A sequel to Karen. The story brings Karen through medical and spiritual trials to her twentieth birthday. This is truly a family portrait of firm faith, courage, resourcefulness, and self-discipline.

SI, P
F
King and King. Just the Right Size. Dutton, 1957.

B, J
F
Knight, Ruth. Brave Companions. Doubleday, 1945.

SI, P
F
Krasilovsky, Phyllis. The Very Little Boy. Doubleday, 1962.
The very little boy was too small to reach the cookie jar on the shelf--but not for long!

SI, P
F
_____. The Very Little Girl. Doubleday, 1953.
A tiny girl--smaller than anything in her world--grows bigger and bigger on each succeeding page until she is big enough for something wonderful.

B, J
Bio
Kugelmass, J. A. Louis Braille: Windows for the Blind. Messner, 1951.
A biography of the founder of the Braille system, who also was a famous organist.

O, J
Bio
Lavine, Sigmund. Steinmetz: Maker of Lightning. Dodd, 1955.
The career of the "wizard of electricity." His scientific genius and the lighter side of his personality are presented as well as the wonderful contributions he made to science despite his physical malformation.

O, J-S
Bio
Lawrence, Marjorie. Interrupted Melody: The Story of My Life. South Illinois University Press, 1969.

B, J
F
L'Engle, Madeleine. The Young Unicorns. Farrar, 1968.
An exciting and suspenseful mystery story, with a young blind girl as the central character.

CD, I
F
Lenski, Lois. Corn-Farm Boy. Lippincott, 1954.
Daily life on a corn farm in Iowa, with its good times as well as sad, is described vividly from the viewpoint of a young boy with rheumatic fever who wants more than anything to grow up to be a farmer. Finally, after several mishaps, he faces the fact that he will never be strong enough to do farm work. He plans to have a pet hospital someday because next to farming, he likes caring for animals.

O, I-J
F
Little, Jean. Mine for Keeps. Little, Brown, 1962.
Sally, crippled by cerebral palsy, walks with crutches. She returns home from school for handicapped children to an outstanding family, new friends and a new puppy to train. Piet, a crippled Dutch boy, changes his antisocial attitude when Sally and he join the Pooch Academy for training dogs.

O, I
F
_____. Spring Begins in March. Little, Brown, 1966.
Failing in school and deprived of a room of her own by an unwelcome grandmother, Meg despairs until her seemingly indifferent sister helps her face reality and herself.

O, S
F
Lofts, Norah. The Lute Player. Doubleday, 1951.
The story of Richard the Lion-Hearted and his marriage to Berengaria, told by three persons close to them. One is fictional, a sister of Berengaria, an illegitimate sister who is physically malformed.

SI, S
F
Lowry, Bruce. Scarred. Vanguard, 1961.
A boy who is tormented by his classmates because of a minor scar, all that remains of a harelip, suffers psychologically and spiritually out of all proportion to the situation.

O, J-S
F
Luis, Earline W. Wheels for Ginny's Chariot. Dodd, 1966.
A story of a teen-age girl paralyzed from the waist down after an accident. Ginny learns to adjust to life in a wheelchair while accepting the challenge and responsibility of caring for the more unfortunate.

B, S
Bio
Lusseyran, Jacques. And There Was Light. Little, Brown, 1963.
Translated from the French, a story of a prisoner of World War II, blinded in the war.

CD, J-S
Bio
MacDonald, Betty. The Plague and I. Lippincott, 1948.

SI, S
F
Macken, Walter. Rain on the Wind. Macmillan, 1951.
A novel about the people of a little Irish fishing village and Mico, who was not as bright nor as favored as his brother, but who found a woman to love him in spite of the birthmark on his face.

O, S
Bio
Marshall, Alan. I Can Jump Puddles. World, 1957.
The story of a polio victim. Treated primitively in the early 1900s, he returned home. Slowly, painfully, he won over the environment until a scholarship gave him the chance to go from a bush country home to Melbourne to be an accountant.

CD, S
Bio
Martin, Betty. Miracle at Carville. Doubleday, 1950.
At the age of nineteen, the author was forced to leave her home and enter a leprosarium. Betty's story is really that of all the men, women, and children at Carville, particularly that of Harry, the young man she married.

CD, S
Bio
____. No One Must Ever Know. Doubleday, 1959.

SI, P
F
Mayer, Mercer. If I Had . . . . Dial Press, 1968.

B, S
Bio
McCoy, Marie. Journey Out of Darkness. McKay, 1963.
In early middle age while on a vaction, the author suddenly became blind. This is the story of how she adjusted to her new way of living, learned to type and to write her story.

D, S
F
McCullers, Carson. The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter. Houghton, 1940.
A sensitive story of the need for communication with others and the loneliness of people deprived of this. One of the main characters is deaf, but the book deals with other causes of isolation.

O, J
Bio
McKown, Robin. Roosevelt's America. Grosset, 1962.
This is the story of a man who achieved greatness because the qualities of greatness were demanded of him. Without him, the course of American history and world history would have been drastically different. He left as his heritage his simple and unassailable objective: "To make life better for the average man, woman and child."

SI, I-J
F
Meader, Stephen W. Sparkplug of the Hornets. Harcourt, 1953.
Though Peewee Carson had starred on a midget basketball league team in the city, he was really too small to make the high school team. However, the school enrollment was not large, and because the team needed every possible player, Peewee got his chance to prove himself.

B, S
Bio
Mehta, Ved Parkash. Face to Face. Little, Brown, 1957.
A twenty-three-year-old blind Indian boy attends Pomona College and graduates Phi Beta Kappa with a scholarship to Balliol College, Oxford. More than a handicap story, Mehta conquers not only his blindness, but differences between East and West.

B, I
Bio

Meltzer, Milton. Light in the Dark. Crowell, 1964.
A biography of Samuel Gridley Howe. The personality and achievements of a nineteenth-century philanthropist and educator of the blind are highlighted. He was a crusader on behalf of blind and deaf education, prison reform and antislavery.

O, S
Bio

Miers, Earl S. The Trouble Bush. Rand, 1966.
The author, born with cerebral palsy, describes how he obtained an education, raised a family, became a writer and editor, and achieved fame as an expert on Lincoln, all despite his handicap.

O, J
Bio

Miller, Floyd. Electrical Genius of Liberty Hall. McGraw, 1962.
The story of a physically malformed genius who came from Germany to America. There he "placed his extraordinary mathematical gifts at the service of the growing electrical engineering field." He achieved a remarkably rewarding personal life.

LV, I
F

Montgomery, Elizabeth. Tide Treasure Camper. Washburn, 1963.

D, S
Bio

Murphy, Grace E. Your Deafness Is Not You. Harper, 1954.
The author tells of her experiences in meeting the onslaught of deafness and in learning to live purposefully beyond the disability.

J
Bio

Neumayer, Englebert J. (ed.). The Unvanquished: A Collection of Reading on Overcoming Handicaps. Oxford, 1955.
The unifying theme is the ability of brave men and women to win success in spite of crushing handicaps. The form is varied: short story, drama, poetry, and biography.

O, S
Bio

Opie, June. Over My Dead Body. Dutton, 1957.
The author, a New Zealander, contracted polio on a trip to London. Completely paralyzed, except for the ability to wink an eye, she made an extraordinary recovery, aided by her courage and excellent humor.

SI, J
F

Palmer, Nena. That Stewart Girl. Morrow, 1953.
Petra, a shy, diffident, high school senior, slowly wins a place for herself in the activities of her classmates. The story shows how an adolescent's perception of herself changes as she gains confidence.

O, J-S
Bio

Peare, Catherine O. The F. D. R. Story. Crowell, 1962.
He guided his country through twelve years of fear, tragedy, triumph and growth. As all great men, he had both critics and admirers.

D-B, J
Bio

_____. The Helen Keller Story. Crowell, 1959.
This biography is an unusually complete account of Helen Keller's progress against deafness and blindness.

J-S Bio — Pike, Esther. Who Is My Neighbor? Seabury, 1960.
People around the world need help in many ways. These fourteen short articles tell of persons who have worked with alcoholics, physically handicapped, mentally ill, segregated, underprivileged, and others who need their help.

B, S Bio — Putnam, Peter. Cast Off the Darkness. Harcourt, 1957.
A Princeton student is blinded in a suicide attempt. In this autobiography he records his life, beliefs, the completion of his education in spite of his troubles and difficulties--a "glowing affirmation of the most ordinary things, supremely life itself."

B, S Bio — _____. Keep Your Head Up, Mr. Putnam! Harper, 1952.
An autobiographical story of loss of sight in adolescence.

B, I-J Bio — _____. The Triumph of the Seeing Eye. Harper, 1963.
The story of Morris Frank, pioneer in the use of seeing-eye dogs and how this program to help blind people was developed.

LV, P F — Raskin, Ellen. Spectacles. Atheneum, 1968.
Clever pictures alternate clear vision with effects of myopia in an unusual story to ease adjustment to glasses.

CD, S Bio — Reben, Martha. A Sharing of Joy. Harcourt, 1963.
Living in a cabin in the wilderness near Saranac Lake, the author, a victim of turberculosis, made friends with a number of creatures, both wild and domestic.

O, I F — Reynolds, Marjorie. Horse Called Mystery. Harper, 1964.
When Orolie buys the crippled horse, Mystery, using the money he had earned toward the purchase of a bicycle, he has little idea of what the future will hold. The change, growth and development and the important lesson learned by the whole town adds much to a story young readers will relish.

B, J Bio — Richard, Colette. Climbing Blind. Dutton, 1966.
Twenty-eight-year-old Colette Richard, a mountaineer and speleologist, who has been blind since the age of two, tells about her achievements climbing in the Alps and exploring prehistoric caves in the Pyrenees.

D, I F — Robinson, Veronica. David in Silence. Lippincott, 1965.
David was deaf and when his family moved into a new town the children in the neighborhood reacted to him with suspicion and hostility. Only one boy made an effort to understand.

O, J F — Rooke, Daphne. Wizard's Country. Houghton, 1957.
Based on actual traditions of Zulu people, this is the story of Benge, the malformed son of a king who is regarded as a magic dwarf and how he becomes a leader of his people.

CD, I F — Rosevear, Marjorie. Secret Cowboy. Messner, 1955.

B, I
F
Rounds, Glen. The Blind Colt. Holiday House, 1960.
A pony colt, born blind, grows up with a mustang band and eventually is adopted and trained by ten-year-old Whitey. The setting is the South Dakota Badlands; authentic cowboy life.

B, S
Bio
Russell, Robert. To Catch an Angel. Vanguard, 1962.
"Adventures in a world I cannot see." The air is alive with "singing angels" for the author, who hears the beauty of life that brings him joy and exuberance in a world he cannot see.

B, I
F
Rydberg, Ernie. The Dark Cave. Mackay, 1965.

O, J
Segal, Marilyn. Run Away, Little Girl. Random House, 1966.

O, J
Bio
Schary, Dore. Sunrise at Campobello. Dramatists Play Service, 1961.
The personal and family life of F. D. R. during 1921-24 when, stricken with polio, he fought his way back to active life.

SI, I-J
F
Sherburne, Zoa. Ballerina on Skates. Morrow, 1966.
A fast-paced story of Karen, an orphan who becomes star of an ice show. A realistic picture of the exciting career of a young girl who makes a life for herself as a professional skater and finds love in spite of the fact that she has the problem of being very tall.

SI, J
F
____. Girl in the Mirror. Morrow, 1966.
When forced to adjust to a difficult family situation, a very overweight high school junior matures to face her personal problem.

CD, J
F
Shumsky, Lou. Shutterbug. Funk, 1963.

D, I
F
Smith, ____. Martin Rides the Moor. Doubleday, 1964.
Eleven-year-old Martin, resentful over his deafness, is given a pony and learns he can care for it and enjoy it in spite of his handicap. Good adventure and wild moorland setting.

O, J
F
Smith, Vian. Tall and Proud. Doubleday, 1966.

D-B, S
Bio
Smithdas, Robert. Life at My Fingertips. Doubleday, 1958.
The autobiography of a deaf-blind young man who has learned to function independently.

B, I
F
Somerfelt, Aimee. The Road to Agra. Criterion, 1961.
A village boy walks nearly three hundred miles with his small seven-year-old sister to take her to a hospital where her blindness may be cured. Persistence in the face of overwhelming odds.

J-S Splaver, Sarah. Your Handicap--Don't Let It Handicap You. Messner, 1967.
A physical handicap need not be a roadblock to self-fulfillment It may be the only hurdle to be cleared or it could serve as a spur to extraordinary performance.

O, I F Stintetorf, Louisa. Musa, the Shoemaker. Lippincott, 1959.
The spirit and feeling of Africa are caught in this story of Musa, an apprentice to the village shoemaker of Villeperes in the Atlas Mountains. Musa's handicapped leg prevents him from following the traditional career of his village where the men are circus acrobats.

SI, I F Stolz, Mary. The Bully of Barkham Street. Harper, 1963.
The story is told from the point of view of the bully, "Fatso" Martin. Martin learns to outgrow being a bully as we are given a look at the reasons he has become one. He begins to handle his weight problem and to use his active imagination in the right way.

SI, I F Stucley, Elizabeth. The Contrary Orphans. Watts, 1962.
A book about a home for orphans in England. Most of the story concerns Carlotta, wily, tough, imaginative, and rebellious, and Frankie, awkward, rejected, stuttering, and shy. A realistic picture of one social group in a narrow environment.

O, J F Sutcliff, Rosemary. Warrior Scarlet. Morrow, 1946.
The Warrior Scarlet was the symbol of manhood in Drem's tribe. To win it he must kill a wolf single-handed. Drem's crippled arm kept him from meeting the test. He had learned to live with the Little Dark People of the hills, an outcast in his own tribe, until an unexpected encounter established his right to wear the coveted Warrior Scarlet.

CD, S Bio Talbert, William. Playing for Life. Little, Brown, 1959.

B, J F Taylor, Theodore. The Cay. Doubleday, 1969.
A brief, fast-paced story of a young boy, blinded in an accident related to a ship sinking, who is marooned on an island in the Caribbean with an elderly black seaman. The story is of their struggle for survival and the boy's efforts to adjust to his blindness and to understand the dignified, wise and loving old man who was his companion.

O, I F Turnbull, Agnes Sligh. The White Lark. Houghton, 1968.

B, S F Trumbull, Reid. Bright Midnight. Westminster, 1956.

B, J-S
Bio
Twersky, Jacob. Sound of the Walls. Doubleday, 1959.
A blind college teacher, brought from Poland as a child, tells of his life, intensified in its problems because he is unable to see.

O, S
Bio
Valens, E. G. A Long Way Up: The Story of Jill Kinmont. Harper, 1966.
This sympathetic, detailed account follows the life of Jill Kinmont from the age of fifteen when she began skiing seriously, to the accident that left her permanently paralyzed at eighteen, and her present effective work as a teacher. The informal almost novelistic approach gives the book great appeal.

B, I
F
Vance, Marguerite. Rainbow for Robin. Dutton, 1966.
The diary of a young blind girl and her struggle to become a performing musician.

B, I
F
_____. Windows for Rosemary. Dutton, 1956.
An episodic account with pictures of a little girl, born blind, who sees with her other senses. It describes a wonderful ninth birthday when she receives a typewriter; how she writes in Braille; her family's move to the seashore.

O, I
F
Van Stockum, Hilda. The Cottage at Bantry Bay. Viking, 1938.

B, J-S
F
Vinson, Kathryn. Run with the Ring. Harcourt, 1965.
Mark Morsefield, ace high school sprinter, falls on the cinders during an intersquad match in his junior year and is blinded. His adjustment to his senior year in a school for the blind and and his new interest in ham radio is the main part of the story.

O, S
Bio
Viscardi, Henry Jr. The Abilities Story. Eriksson, 1967.

O, S
Bio
_____. Give Us the Tools. Taplinger, 1959.

O, J-S
Bio
_____. Laughter in the Lonely Night. Eriksson, 1961.
True stories of fourteen "handicapped" men and women who have achieved independence and economic competence and full enjoyment of living. The philosophy of Henry Viscardi, a cripple who is not "handicapped," reflects itself with vigor and spirit in these highly readable narratives.

O, J-S
Bio
_____. A Letter to Jimmy. Eriksson, 1962.
"Letters" or discussions directed to youth on aspects of adjustment to handicaps of many kinds, both psychological and practical. His anecdotes and positions are taken from his own personal experiences as a cripple who has found his own answers to questions, and marked life with achievements.

O, S
Bio
_____. The School. Eriksson, 1964.
To these homebound, severely disabled children, the school seems almost like a miracle. They come in on crutches, wheel chairs, and litters, and go out with new hope in their hearts.

O, I
Bio
Wagoner, Jean B. Jane Addams: Little Lame Girl. Bobbs, 1944.
As a child, Jane Addams was frequently handicapped with illness involving her back. This gave her time to observe, to realize some people needed recreational facilities. When she grew up, she worked to supply such facilities. She also helped promote understanding between people of different countries.

CD, J-S
Bio
Waite, Helen E. How Do I Love Thee. Macrae, 1953.
The moving story of Elizabeth Barrett, the poet, whose courage and love have thrilled generations. Her romantic marriage to Robert Browning, after years of invalidism, stirred the Victorian world.

D-B, J
Bio
_____. Valiant Companions: Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan Macy. Macrae, 1959.
The story of Helen Keller and her teacher, Anne Sullivan. Through a combination of patience and hard work, the teacher helped Helen to become one of the outstanding women of our age. Based on new information found during the author's research.

D, S
Bio
Warfield, Frances. Cotton In My Ears. Viking, 1948.
The personal experiences of the author's childhood and young womanhood, relating to her adjustment to limited hearing.

D, S
Bio
_____. Keep Listening. Viking, 1959.
The experiences of a woman who triumphed over a hearing deficiency.

SI, J-S
F
Webb, Mary. Precious Bane. Dutton (English, 1924), Modern Library.
Similar to a Thomas Hardy work--a love story of young Gideon Sarn who wants the "precious bane" of gold and uses his mother, his sister, Prue (who has a harelip) and his friend, Janie, to gain it.

B, J
F
Whitney, Phyllis A. Secret of the Emerald Star. Westminster, 1964.
Thirteen-year-old Robin and her family move to Staten Island. In her class in clay sculpture, Robin becomes friendly with Stella, a blind Cuban girl who wears an emerald and diamond pin. The fate of the pin and the behavior of Stella's prejudiced grandmother, Mrs. Devery, are the elements in the story.

B, I
F
Wilder, Laura Ingalls. Little House on the Prairie. Harper, 1953.
This is the sequel to Little House in the Big Woods. A family moves West in a covered wagon to build a cabin on the Kansas prairie. Indians attack and they have to move on. (A sister of the heroine is blind.)

O, S
Bio
Wilson, Dorothy C. Handicap Race: The Inspiring Story of Roger Arnet. McGraw-Hill, 1967.

O, S
Bio
_____. Take My Hands. McGraw-Hill, 1963.
Paraplegic Dr. Mary Verghese is a skilled surgeon whose hands are useless until she learns to operate from a wheel chair and to rehabilitate the handicapped of India.

CD, S
Bio
_____. Ten Fingers for God. McGraw-Hill, 1965.

LV, P
F
Wise, William. The Cowboy Surprise. Putnam, 1961.
Mike and Sally are teased by other children because they wear glasses, until a famous cowboy performer turns their glasses into a status symbol.

B, I-J
F
Witheridge, Elizabeth. Dead End Bluff. Atheneum, 1966.
A blind teen-age boy has acquired amazing independence, but is determined to prove his courage further.

D-B, I
F
Wojciechowska, Maia. A Single Light. Harper, 1968.

D, I
F
Woods, Hubert C. Child of the Arctic. Follet, 1962.
Kumalik has been deaf all his life and has never learned to talk. The other Eskimos thought he was retarded and suspected him. But when he and his brother embarked on an adventure that made them heroes of the village, all changed their attitudes.

O, I-J
Bio
Killilea, Marie. Wren. Dell, 1968.
The story of a child born with cerebral palsy who is unable to move her arms or legs. With patience, work, love, and faith, her family helped her develop to the point where she could walk with braces and crutches.

B, S
Bio
Yates, Elizabeth. The Lighted Heart. Dutton, 1960.

TITLE INDEX

ABILITIES STORY, THE, Viscardi, 16
ABOUT GLASSES FOR GLADYS, Ericson, 5
ACROSS THE BRIDGE, Beim, 2
AND NOW TOMORROW, Field, 6
AND THERE WAS LIGHT, Lusseyran, 10

BALLERINA ON SKATES, Sherburne, 14
BERTIE COMES THROUGH, Felsen, 6
BERTIE TAKES CARE, Felsen, 6
BLACK SYMBOL, THE, Johnson, 8
BLIND COLT, THE, Rounds, 14
BRAVE COMPANIONS, Knight, 9
BRIGHT MIDNIGHT, Trumbull, 15
BULLY OF BARKHAM STREET, THE, Stolz, 15

CAST OFF THE DARKNESS, Putnam, 13
CATHY AT THE CROSSROADS, Faber, 6
CAY, THE, Taylor, 15
CERTAIN SMALL SHEPHERD, Caudill, 4
CHILD OF THE ARCTIC, Woods, 18
CHILD OF THE SILENT NIGHT, Hunter, 8
CHUCK, Elkins, 5
CHRISTMAS TREE FOREST, Alden, 1
CLIMBING BLIND, Richard, 13
CONTRARY ORPHANS, THE, Stucley, 15
CORN-FARM BOY, Lenski, 10
COTTAGE AT BANTRY BAY, THE, Van Stockum, 16
COTTON IN MY EARS, Warfield, 17
COWBOY SURPRISE, THE, Wise, 18
CRUSADER FOR LIGHT, Freund, 6

DARK CAVE, THE, Rydberg, 14
DAVID IN SILENCE, Robinson, 13
DEAD END BLUFF, Witheridge, 18
DOG TO TRUST, A, Chipperfield, 4
DOGS AGAINST DARKNESS, Hartwell, 8
DOOR IN THE WALL, THE, De Angeli, 5
DOT FOR SHORT, Friedman, 7

ELECTRICAL GENIUS OF LIBERTY HALL, Miller, 12

FACE TO FACE, Mehta, 11
F. D. R. STORY, THE, Peare, 12
FINDING MY WAY, Dahl, 5
FIRST LADY OF THE SEEING EYE, Frank, 6

GIRL AND FIVE BRAVE HORSES, A, Carver, 3
GIRL IN THE MIRROR, Sherburne, 14
GIVE US THE TOOLS, Viscardi, 16
GOLDEN MARE, Corbin, 4
GOOD FIGHT, A, Gould, 7
GOOD LIGHT, THE, Bjarnhof, 2
GREEN GATE, Canty, 3
GUIDE DOG, Clewes, 4

HANDICAP RACE, Wilson, 18
HEART IS A LONELY HUNTER, THE, McCullers, 11
HEARTS COURAGEOUS, Herman, 8
HELEN KELLER: SKETCH FOR A PORTRAIT, Brooks, 2
HELEN KELLER STORY, THE, Peare, 12
HELEN KELLER: TOWARD THE LIGHT, Graff, 7
HELEN KELLER'S TEACHER, Davidson, 5
HEPATICA HAWKS, Field, 6
HIGH APPLE ON A TREE, Andersen, 1
HILL OF LITTLE MIRACLES, Angelo, 1
HIT AND RUN, Decker, 5
HORSE CALLED MYSTERY, Reynolds, 13
HOW DO I LOVE THEE, Waite, 17

I CAN JUMP PUDDLES, Marshall, 11
IF I HAD . . ., Mayer, 11
I'LL BE SEEING YOU, Barry, 1
INTERRUPTED MELODY, Lawrence, 10
INTO THE FOREST, Essex, 5
IT'S GOOD TO BE ALIVE, Campanella, 3

JANE ADDAMS, Wagoner, 17
JOHNNY TREMAINE, Forbes, 6
JOURNEY FROM PEPPERMINT STREET, De Jong, 5
JOURNEY OUT OF DARKNESS, McCoy, 11
JUST THE RIGHT SIZE, King & King, 9

KAREN, Killilea, 9
KEEP LISTENING, Warfield, 17
KEEP YOUR HEAD UP, MR. PUTNAM, Putnam, 13
KING OF THE WIND, Henry, 8
KINGDOM WITHIN, Caulfield, 4
KRISTY'S COURAGE, Friis-Baastad, 7

LAUGHTER IN THE LONELY NIGHT, Viscardi, 16
LET THE BEST BOAT WIN, Burnett, 3
LETTER TO JIMMY, A, Viscardi, 16
LIFE AT MY FINGERTIPS, Smithdas, 14
LIGHT A SINGLE CANDLE, Butler, 3
LIGHT IN THE DARK, Meltzer, 12
LIGHTED HEART, THE, Yates, 18
LIGHTS OUT, Kendricks, 9
LITTLE HOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE, Wilder, 17
LONG WAY AROUND, THE, Carlson, 3
LONG WAY UP, A, Valens, 16
LOUIS BRAILLE, Kugelmass, 9
LUCK OF DAPHNE TOLLIVER, THE, Friermood, 7
LUTE PLAYER, THE, Lofts, 10

MAN OF COURAGE, Harrod, 8
MARTIN RIDES THE MOOR, Smith, 14
MASK, THE, Cloete, 4
MINE FOR KEEPS, Little, 10
MIRACLE AT CARVILLE, Martin, 11
MIRACLE WORKER, THE, Gibson, 7
MUSA,THE SHOEMAKER, Stintetorf, 15
MY EYES HAVE A COLD NOSE, Chevigny, 4
MY LEFT FOOT, Brown, 2
MYSTERY AT BOULDER POINT, Jewett, 8
MYSTERY OF THE FOG MAN, Farley, 6

NO ONE MUST EVER KNOW, Martin, 11
NONE SO BLIND, Clifton, 4

OF MEN AND MOUNTAINS, Douglas, 5
OUT OF DARKNESS, Griffin, 7
OUT ON A LIMB, Baker, 1
OVER MY DEAD BODY, Opie, 12

PLAGUE AND I, THE, MacDonald, 10
PLAYING FOR LIFE, Talbert, 15
PORTRAIT OF MYSELF, Bourke-White, 2
PRECIOUS BANE, Webb, 17

RAIN ON THE WIND, Macken, 11
RAINBOW FOR ROBIN, Vance, 16
RANSOM, Duncan, 5
REACH FOR THE SKY, Brickhill, 2
RED SHOES FOR NANCY, Hamilton, 8
ROAD TO AGRA, THE, Somerfelt, 14
ROOSEVELT'S AMERICA, McKown, 11
RUN AWAY, LITTLE GIRL, Segal, 14
RUN WITH THE RING, Vinson, 16

SCARRED, Lowry, 10
SCHOOL, THE, Viscardi, 17
SCREWBALL, Armer, 1
SECRET COWBOY, Rosevear, 13
SECRET GARDEN, Burnett, 3
SECRET OF THE EMERALD STAR, Whitney, 17
SEEING FINGERS, De Gering, 5
SENSIBLE KATE, Gates, 7
SHARING OF JOY, A, Reben, 13
SHORTY MAKES FIRST TEAM, Jackson, 8
SHUTTERBUG, Shumsky, 14
SILENT STORM, THE, Brown, 3
SILVER KEY, THE, Butler, 3
SINGLE LIGHT, A, Wojciechowska, 18
SINK IT RUSTY, Christopher, 4
SMALLEST BOY IN THE CLASS, Beim, 2
SOUND OF THE WALLS, Twersky, 16
SPARKPLUG OF THE HORNETS, Meader, 11
SPECTACLES, Raskin, 13
SPRING BEGINS IN MARCH, Little, 10
STARS GROW PALE, THE, Bjarnhof, 2
STEINMETZ: MAKER OF LIGHTNING, Lavine, 9
STORY OF MY LIFE, THE, Keller, 9
SUNRISE AT CAMPOBELLO, Schary, 14
SUNSHINE AND SHADOW, Beim, 2

TAKE MY HANDS, Wilson, 18
TAKE ONE STEP, Ayrault, 1
TALL AND PROUD, Smith, 14
TEACHER: ANNE SULLIVAN MACY,
Keller, 9
TEN FINGERS FOR GOD, Wilson, 18
THAT STEWART GIRL, Palmer, 12
TIDE TREASURE CAMPER, Montgomery, 12
TO A DIFFERENT TUNE, Bradbury, 2
TO CATCH AN ANGEL, Russell, 14
TOUCH OF MAGIC, THE, Hickok, 8
TRAILS OF HIS OWN, Grossman, 7
TREMBLING YEARS, THE, Barber, 1
TRIUMPH CLEAR, Beim, 2
TRIUMPH OF THE SEEING EYE, THE,
Putnam, 13
TROUBLE BUSH, THE, Miers, 12

UNVANQUISHED, THE, Neumayer, 12

VALIANT COMPANIONS, Waite, 17
VERY LITTLE BOY, THE, Krasilovsky, 9
VERY LITTLE GIRL, THE, Krasilovsky, 9

WARRIOR SCARLET, Sutcliff, 15
WHEELS FOR GINNY'S CHARIOT, Luis, 10
WHITE LARK, THE, Turnbull, 15
WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?, Pike, 13
WHO WALK ALONE, Burgess, 3
WILD HORSE OF SANTANDER, THE,
Griffiths, 7
WINDOWS FOR ROSEMARY, Vance, 16
WITCH'S DAUGHTER, THE, Bawden, 1
WITH LOVE FROM KAREN, Killilea, 9
WIZARD'S COUNTRY, Rooke, 13
WREN, Killilea, 18

YOUNG UNICORNS, THE, L'Engle, 10
YOUR DEAFNESS IS NOT YOU, Murphy, 12
YOUR HANDICAP--DON'T LET IT HANDICAP
YOU, Splaver, 15

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